

Labor, 40,000 Strong, Holds Victory Parade

Pershing Veterans Among Vast Throng That Salutes Marchers

"Win-the-War" Spirit Is Shown by Workers

Patriotic Floats, Loyalty Slogans and Air Squadron Features of Day

A thin file of men in sober black, each bearing a banner and a service flag, emerged from beneath Washington Arch promptly at 10 o'clock yesterday morning and stepped up Fifth Avenue. Other ranks of sturdy men followed at their heels, and then for more than five hours the massed throngs lining the thoroughfare saw a veritable army of forty thousand—workers all—pass in labor's impressive "Win the War Parade."

Members of another army—tanned boys in khaki and blue—were strewn along the line of march from Washington Square to Fifty-ninth Street. Among the ten thousand fighters were several hundred of Pershing's veterans, and these, too, joined in paying tribute to the hosts who had made possible their gallant onslaught against the Hun.

Review at the Library

Representatives of the nation, state and city were present in the reviewing stand at Forty-second Street, in front of the Public Library, and did their share in honoring the workers. William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor; Mayor Hylan, George Creel, chairman of the Committee on Public Information, and Thomas G. Patten, Postmaster of New York, were among the officials taking part in the review.

All the Allied countries had military or diplomatic representatives in the stand, and their bright uniforms lent almost the only touch of color in a demonstration whose prevailing spirit was one of quiet determination.

That the men in line were giving more than the work of their hands and brains to win the war was demonstrated anew with each file that passed the reviewing stand. As in the first line, each little platoon carried its quota of service flags, intertwined proudly with the national banner.

Service Flags in Line

Many bore flags with three and four stars on them, but the proudest of

them all were the scattered handful of workers whose emblem of sacrifice was marked with the shining gold star. These as they came along the uniformed men on the curb saluted with reverence, and the distinguished assemblage in the stand and the undisturbed masses in the street uncovered alike to the memory of the man represented by the star.

There were women, too—several thousand of them—among the marchers, and in this division the service stars appeared in profusion. Upholsterers and stenographers, bookkeepers and cigarmakers they will be to-day, but yesterday they were the wives and the sisters, the sweethearts and the mothers of men "over there."

"Most impressive," says Wilson. "The most impressive labor demonstration I have ever witnessed," said Secretary of Labor Wilson when the last of the line had passed in review, about 4 o'clock. And it was all the more impressive because of the quietness and determination of the marchers and the repression of demonstrations by the onlookers.

What cheering there was greeted some particularly virile slogan carried by the marching hosts. Victory by the united efforts of all and no consideration of labor interests was the feeling dominating the assemblage.

"We Build the Ways to Build the Ships That Build the Bridge to France" was the motto borne aloft by one carping the local.

"This Time Next Year We'll Be Building Docks in Berlin," was the promise of another local, while a float containing a man in the process of laying cobblestones busily carried the emblem:

"PAVING THE WAY TO BERLIN."

Kaiser in a Coffin

Each company carried banners and strips telling of the organization's record in Liberty loan and thrift stamp purchases, and urging the continuation of this patriotic duty on the spectators.

The greatest applause along the line of march was reserved for none other than the Kaiser—rather, for two Kaisers, for Wilhelm appeared twice. He was first seen on the end of a rope, suspended from a gallows, which dipped him now and then into a large mud scow. Scow Trimmers' Union No. 738 thus paid its compliments to his Satanic majesty.

His second appearance was in a coffin of glass lying on top of a black-covered float. A roar of approval went up when the casket was seen to be labelled, "The Kaiser on His Way to Hell."

With the military and naval guard of honor and a hundred bands leading the sections, the floats formed the only break in the line of marching men and women.

Soldiers and Sailors Appear

The demonstration was in seven divisions, under the direction of Grand Marshal John Sullivan, assisted by James P. Holland, of the New York State Federation of Labor. Following the marshals, who bestowed horses, came a company of the 22nd Infantry and a detachment of sailors from the navy yard.

First in line came the building trades division, comprising dock builders, electrical workers, fixture workers, machinists, ramblers and pavers, upholsterers, steamfitters, painters, riggers, masons, marble polishers, glaziers, sign writers and metallic lathers.

Teamsters' local formed the second division, longshoremen's locals the third and the printers' the fourth.

Firemen a Feature

A feature of the fifth division which won the applause of the spectators was the delegation of several hundred firemen, making their first appearance with the labor men since the department was unionized.

Husky boiler-makers made a distinct hit when they appeared wearing blue jumpers and black caps. The only light touch to the parade was furnished by a herd of Hippodrome elephants, which plodded along carrying tiny girl riders in bright costumes.

Air Squadron Arrives

A squadron of airplanes from Hempstead Field had been promised as a feature of the day's events, and spectators craned necks all morning for a view of the intrepid airmen. Their patience was rewarded finally when a battle squadron of five machines, led by a giant Caproni, appeared in the sky at 2 o'clock and wheeled in manoeuvres above the reviewing stand. They were followed by twenty other machines, representing all the Allies.

The aviators were scheduled to drop thousands of pamphlets carrying the propaganda of loyalty of labor to the common cause, but none of this literature reached the crowds on Fifth Avenue, as far as could be observed.

The end of the parade reached the disbanding point at Fifty-ninth Street about 4 o'clock. From here many of the marchers repaired to Manhattan Casino, 155th Street and Eighth Avenue, where speakers were to deliver a message to the workers of the nation.

War to Last Till Prussians Beg Mercy, Says John Mitchell

Brooklyn had its first representative Labor Day parade yesterday. Only a few organizations have marched in that borough in previous years, but yesterday labor turned out generally, and there were 12,000 in the column, several hundred being women and children.

The line of march led from Borough Hall to Prospect Park, where a patriotic meeting was held. John F. Coughlin, president of the Central Labor Lyceum, was grand marshal.

John Mitchell, chairman of the Federal Food Board, who addressed the meeting in the park first, discussed the war industrial problems and the aid rendered by organized labor in their solution.

"If I diagnose correctly the attitude of the wage-working people of America," he said, "there will be no peace until the Prussian vandal on bended knee supplicates the forgiveness of God and the mercy of man for the outrages he has perpetrated. Each day the meaning, the significance, of this world struggle becomes more

clear. Each day the war is brought closer to our homes and our residents."

Labor Realizes This Is Its War, Says Secretary Wilson

About one hundred persons were in the Manhattan Casino, 155th Street and Eighth Avenue, at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon when Secretary of Labor Wilson arrived to address a "Win the War" rally, scheduled to take place there under the auspices of the Central Federated Union.

Secretary Wilson talked for a few minutes with Ernest Bohm, secretary of the union, who explained that the thousands who had been expected at the rally were watching the Labor Day parade, which was still in progress on Fifth Avenue. At 4 o'clock, with no meeting in prospect, Mr. Wilson announced that he would have to leave to take a train. Before he left he dictated the following statement to newspaper men:

"I want to congratulate labor in general upon the manner in which it has responded to the war needs of the country. To-day's parade demonstrated that labor is standing behind the boys in trenches with the highest possible standard of productive efficiency."

"Labor realizes that this is its war; that democratic institutions have been threatened by the military caste of Germany; that it is only in democracies that the common people have an opportunity of working out their own destiny in their own way."

The situation is exactly similar to that in an industrial strike. It may require suffering and all kinds of sacrifice before it can be won, but the worker has an abiding faith that out of the suffering and sacrifice will come a more perfect democracy than ever before.

"And just as there is bitterness of feeling against those who during an industrial strike 'scab' on the striking workers, the workers of the country to-day naturally have a feeling of bitterness against any one who 'scabs' against the United States of America in its great strike against the Kaiser and militarism."

The labor rally was to begin at 2:30. Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, who also had been scheduled to address the meeting, reached the Casino at 2:45. A few minutes after Secretary Wilson made his departure Mrs. Pankhurst left, after a brief talk with reporters, in which she predicted that Samuel Compers' visit to England would bring about a better understanding here of the efforts of the people of England to win the war.

District Attorney Swann arrived at the hall at about 5 o'clock. Dancing had already begun, however, and nothing in his respects to Mr. Bohm and other labor leaders he left. George Creel, who was scheduled to speak, sent word that he had been summoned to Washington.

Airplanes Shower Trenton Parade With Loyalty Bills

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 2.—Six aeroplanes from Lincoln showered this city with patriotic literature at noon to-day during the parade of 7,000 union labor men of Mercer County. It was the most impressive and enthusiastic Labor Day demonstration in Trenton's history. A patriotic celebration in White City Park was attended by 12,000.

Time for Final Blow Says Cecil, Urging Pooling of Tonnage

Allies Told Everything Must Be Centralized to Make Victory Certain

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Lord Robert Cecil, Assistant Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, at a dinner to-night celebrating the conclusion of the deliberations of the Allied Maritime Transport Council in London, made an important announcement respecting the pooling of Allied shipping. He also alluded to the pooling of Allied food supplies and of Allied munitions. Incidentally, Lord Robert paid a warm tribute to Walter Hines Page, the retiring American Ambassador to the Court of St. James, who, he said, had done so much to assist the Allied cause.

The following are salient passages from his speech:

"The Allied Maritime and Transport Council was established last December at a meeting of all the Allies. It has grown and its organization has been completed, but its central principle remains what it always was, the necessity of Allied control for Allied supplies."

Time for Final Blow

"We have seen lately much to cheer us. But that is no reason for diminished effort. Now is the time to strike a definite and final blow at our enemies. As far as the actual fighting is concerned, that is in other hands, and in hands which give us no anxiety. We have profound confidence in our armies and our commanders."

"In order to feed our armies, apart from our civil population, we have to pool all our resources, we must bring together the whole economic strength of our allies. The accomplishment of that task is not so easy."

"Now, speaking as an Englishman, I am quite confident that some of our allies have suffered more than others. We have not had to undergo the ordeal of invasion. I agree most fully that in many respects the sufferings of France and Italy, not to speak of the smaller allies, such as Belgium, have been greater than our own, greater than those of our friends in America. But that makes all the more necessary the pooling of our resources. If our sacrifices are to be in a degree equal the only solution is common Allied control of all the resources of the Allies."

Ships Key to Situation

"The key of Allied control is Allied shipping. But, though it is of the greatest importance that you should have common Allied control of shipping, yet even that cannot be made perfect unless you have also full consideration of the Allied needs."

"We have done a great deal. It is well that everybody should know, even that our enemies should know, how much we have done. The best example of our efforts in the matter of Allied need and supply has been the wheat executive. It has done wonderful work. Not many months ago there were many of us who were feeling a deep anxiety about the maintenance of the food supplies of the Allied nations."

To-day Is Primary Day

Polling places, same as at last election, are open from 1 to 9 p. m.

Wilson Fixes Price of \$2.20 For 1919 Wheat

Commission To Be Named To Report on Increased Cost of Farm Labor

Proclamation Gives Hint of Peace in 1920

President Says Government Stakes \$500,000,000 in Making Guarantee

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—This year's government wheat price was continued in effect for the 1919 crop by President Wilson to-day in a proclamation fixing \$2.20 as the minimum price at primary markets. Winter wheat will be sold at this price, but the President accompanied his proclamation with a statement giving notice that before the harvest of next spring he will appoint a commission to report on increased cost of farm labor and supplies to guide him in determining whether there shall be an advance in price for the spring crop.

Such an advance, if given, the President said, will apply only to producers who by that time have marketed their 1918 production.

Give Peace Hint

The possibility of peace before the middle of 1920 was touched upon in the President's statement in connection with the risk that by guaranteeing wheat prices the government might lose as much as half a billion dollars if Europe should find its supplies available from the Southern Hemisphere.

The proclamation fixes as reasonable guaranteed prices for No. 1 Northern spring wheat and its equivalents at the principal primary markets the following:

New York, \$2.39½; Philadelphia, \$2.39; Baltimore and Newport News, \$2.38½; Duluth \$2.22½; Minneapolis, \$2.21½; Chicago, \$2.20; St. Louis, \$2.24; Kansas City and Omaha, \$2.18; New Orleans and Galveston, \$2.28; Tacoma, Seattle, Portland, Astoria, San Francisco and Los Angeles, \$2.20; Salt Lake City, Great Falls, Pocatello and Spokane, \$2.

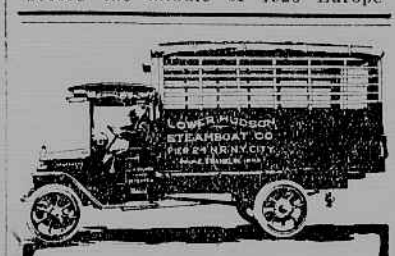
The President's Memorandum Says:

"In issuing to-day the government's guarantee of the same price for the 1919 wheat crop that was guaranteed for the 1918 crop, I wish it to be understood that in the spring of 1919 I will appoint a disinterested commission who will secure for me the facts by that time disclosed as to the increased cost of farm labor and supplies, using the three year pre-war average prices of wheat, of labor and of supply costs as a basis, and that from this information I shall determine whether there should be an increase in price above the present level, and if so, what advance, in order to maintain for the farmer a good return. Should it then appear that an increase is demanded over the present guarantee, however, it will be applied only to those who have by next harvest already marketed their 1918 wheat."

"It is the desire and intention of all departments of the Administration to give to the wheat grower a fair and stimulative return in order that the present acreage in wheat may be maintained."

"I find a great conflict of opinion among various sections of the country as to the price that should be named as a minimum guarantee. It must be obvious to all, however, that the factors which will make for increased or decreased cost of production of next year's harvest cannot be determined until the near approach to the harvest."

"In giving a guaranteed price for wheat one year in advance, above only industry guaranteed by the government, there is involved considerable national risk. If there should be peace or increased shipping available before the middle of 1920 Europe



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will naturally supply itself from the large stores of much cheaper wheat now in the Southern Hemisphere, and therefore the government is undertaking a risk which might in such an event result in a national loss of as much as \$500,000,000 through an unsalable surplus; or, in any event, in maintaining a high level of price to our own people for a long period subsequent to freedom in the world's markets."

Must Assure Supply

"Despite this, the desirability of assuring a supply to the world of prime breadstuffs by insuring the farmer against the fluctuations in prices that would result from the uncertainties of the present situation and from the speculation those uncertainties entail seems to me to make the continuation of the guarantee for another year desirable. On the other hand, it is clear that before increasing this liability by large sums with the risks set forth above and before increasing the burden of the consumer the matter should be subjected to searching inquiry at the appropriate time—the time when the pertinent facts will be known."

"I feel confident that with this preliminary fixed guarantee and with the assurance that justice will in any event be done to the grower, he will continue the fine patriotic effort by which he has served the country hitherto; that the government will have acted prudently and that the consumer will be satisfied that his interests are not unduly sacrificed, but just and exhaustive consideration given to every element of the matter at the proper time."

The joint agricultural advisory committee of the Food Administration and the Department of Agriculture, composed of farmers throughout the country, presided over by former Governor H. C. Stuart, of Virginia, recently decided to recommend the fixing of the minimum price for the 1919 crop at \$2.40, one cent above the price contained in the agricultural appropriation bill which caused its veto.

Gore Wants U. S. to Lend \$150,000,000 to Farmers

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—An amendment to the emergency agricultural appropriation bill, now pending in the Senate with its national prohibition rider, was introduced to-day by Senator Gore, of Oklahoma, proposing an appropriation of \$150,000,000 to be used for the temporary relief of farmers in drought stricken sections of the country. He gave notice that he would ask to-morrow to have the rules suspended for its consideration. Under the amendment the money would be advanced to banks in such districts as have made loans to farmers.

Ellenville Hears Whitman

ELLENVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Governor Whitman spoke here to-day at a Labor Day carnival arranged by the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A. and the Knights of Columbus in aid of their war chests. The parade was headed by state police, Lieutenant Reidford drove an aeroplane from Mineola to Ellenville.

Wilson Praised by Ferris in "Keynote Speech" to House

Support of Administration Established as Fall Campaign Issue

President No Dictator

Detractors of Nation's Head Called Serious "Enemy of the Republic"

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Representative Ferris, of Oklahoma, Democratic Congressional Committee Chairman, addressed the House to-day on the achievements of the Administration in the war. He spoke of references to President Wilson as a dictator, and declared only "enemies of the Republic have made that accusation."

"My answer to this charge is that it is a slander and an untruth," Mr. Ferris said, "and the man who makes such a charge in war time is a man who hates his country more than he loves it, who retards it more than he helps it, and who worries more about politics and partisan advantage than he does about the success of the boys at the front."

"The Constitution lays down the doctrine that the President of the United States shall be the commander in chief of the army and navy. That commander in chief during war times should be, and of right is, the commander in chief in all that the term implies. His power must be unusual, far-reaching and complete. To have it otherwise is to subject the Republic to the only criticism that has ever been successfully waged against a republican form of government, which is that a republic governed by the consent of the governed during the hour of great stress cannot quickly assemble itself for purposes of defence."

"The only way successfully to combat this charge is in time of war quickly to give the Chief Executive full power to act, and to act without conducting a debating society while the enemy of the country is at the gates."

Mr. Ferris reviewed in detail the accomplishments of the army and navy and the industrial branches of the government.

"Can there be anything about this achievement that will make Democrats ashamed of their democracy or make Republicans ashamed of their country?" he asked. "I prefer to believe that Republicans and Democrats everywhere will prefer to stand behind and encourage the public officers and the

private citizens who stand squarely behind the President, the Congress and the country."

Under the income tax law and the selective draft the charge that "this is a rich man's war and a poor man's fight" has been refuted, Mr. Ferris declared, adding:

"Agitators, like the poor, will always be with us. Washington had many Tories, Lincoln had many Copperheads and Wilson has a few pacifists and agitators. Wilson has less than the rest."

May Be Keynote Speech

Mr. Ferris' speech was given close attention in the House, as it was a keynote declaration for the fall campaign. He said Republicans and Democrats were working alike for success in the greatest war of all times, and cited the fact that an eminent Republican, Elihu Root, had headed the most delicate of foreign missions, the mission to Russia, and that former President Taft and Charles E. Hughes had been chosen for important war work.

Among other Republicans in the Administration, he mentioned Charles M. Schwab, of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, Assistant Secretary of State Phillips, Assistant Secretaries Rowe and Leffingwell of the Treasury Department, Solicitor Woolsey of the State Department, A. B. Belaski, head of the Department of Justice special agents, Fuel Administrator Garfield and Food Administrator Hoover.

Representative Longworth, of Ohio, challenged the classification of Dr. Garfield as a Republican. He said Dr. Garfield is not a Republican and that he is a strong supporter of President Wilson. Representative Madden, of Illinois, Republican, said that whether Herbert Hoover was a Republican or a Democrat, his appointment as Food Administrator was a very meritorious one.

Tribute to Labor Marks Unveiling Of Garfield Statue

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 2.—A heroic statue of President James A. Garfield was unveiled here to-day by his granddaughters, Miss Lucretia Garfield and Miss Margaret Stanley Brown. Miss Garfield is the daughter of Fuel Administrator Harry A. Garfield, who attended the ceremony. Miss Brown is the daughter of J. Stanley Brown, of New York. It was near here that President Garfield died, victim of an assassin, in 1881.

A parade preceded the unveiling of the statue. Governor Edge and ex-Senator Theodore C. Burton spoke. This evening there was a dinner in the Hollywood Hotel.

"Every war has its compensations," said Governor Edge. "War has brought home to America as nothing else could the great truth that labor must not be treated as a class. Free labor is democracy, just as free business and free thought. Labor is America and must be so regarded. The war teaches that that nation is helpless, an easy prey to invaders and plunderers, which does not have as its backbone an army of willing energetic labor."



The War, Washington And Stein-Bloch Styles

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"Al" Smith Fails to Raise 'Gas House' Flag

With long scallops of Chinese lanterns bobbing in the night and flags flapping from every window, with fire escapes and roadway alike jammed, the old "gas house district" turned out in force at the corner of Second Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street last night to welcome "Al" Smith to his midst.

It so happened that "Al" Smith didn't come. At the last moment a telegram of regret arrived in his stead, explaining that the press of his Labor Day evening engagements made it impossible for him to journey so far over to the eastward. But they gave him three cheers just the same, and went on with unabated enthusiasm—and unabated solemnity, too—to the main business of the evening, which was the raising of a service flag over the entryway of the Cornell Social Club, a local district political organization.

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You have exercised the functions of that office in an intelligent, sane, impersonal, conservative, law-abiding manner. Likewise we recognize the efficient work done by your office under your direction in the official investigations made which resulted in uncovering the plotting against the Government on the part of disloyals.

Your endeavor to restore to its full effectiveness party government, with its consequent responsibility as an instrument for creating and maintaining sound public opinion in governmental politics and administration, inspires confidence, and appeals directly and persuasively to enrolled Republicans. Your position that amendments to the Constitution of the United States should be ratified only when they reflect the opinion of the voters of the State directly expressed is consistent, logical and fully within the spirit of the Constitution. At this moment, when the public mind is engrossed with the necessary success of the allies in arms, there is a natural tendency to haste in matters that are not of themselves vital necessities to the winning of the war. But this haste might work unexpected and untold evil. Unusual and unprecedented authority transferred to governmental executive authority is only a loan, and title in the people has not been lost. The restoration of government in its executive and administrative purposes is a problem before the American people second only in importance to winning the war.

Your ambition to be Governor, frankly announced, commends itself to all who hate hypocrisy, believe in sincerity, and are committed to the doctrine that public office is a sacred trust. Just rewards in public opinion inevitably result from real service and are more to be valued than the temporary applause forced from artificially created groups. Principle rather than expediency, breadth of judgment, vision in ideals, unselfish honesty in intelligent administration, are demanded of him who seeks to fill adequately the position of Governor of the Empire State.

Your aim to fulfill these requirements has been proven, and we therefore assure you of our aggressive support.

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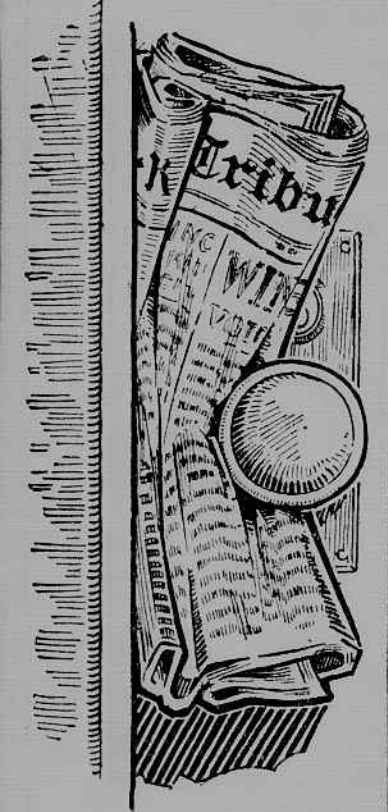
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